



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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FBIS-AFR-94-021

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OAU Council of Ministers Begins Meeting in Addis Ababa

Zenawi Calls For Revitalization

*AB3101172794 Dakar PANA in English 1356 GMT
31 Jan 94*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 Jan (PANA)—Ethiopia added its voice Monday [31 January] to the increasing calls for the revitalisation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to meet the various challenges facing Africa.

"The effort to increase the effectiveness and the administrative capacity of the organisation is an issue which should always be given top priority," Ethiopia President Meles Zenawi said. He was addressing the 59th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers which opened Monday in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

Revitalisation of the organisation, he said, would remain elusive unless member states made a greater effort to support it financially. Member states owe the organisation at least 69 million US dollars in arrears of contributions, as at the end of December 1993.

Out of an assessed contribution of 24.76 million dollars for the 1993/94 financial year, only 3.93 million dollars, representing 16 per cent, was received by the secretariat by the end of 1993.

"The gravity of this rather gloomy picture of the financial situation," the OAU said, "should be viewed in the context of the ever mounting responsibilities that are being entrusted to the organisation."

Virtually all the member states owe the OAU large sums of money. However, Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe are up to date with their contributions.

Meles said that Africa had little hope of achieving peace and development without enhanced cooperation among African countries. He said the OAU was the only vehicle Africa had "to ensure greater cooperation in both the political and economic areas among our countries." He lamented on the conflicts in a number of African countries and said these had been among major factors behind Africa's economic difficulties and poverty. "It is also the prime reason for the growing marginalisation of our continent and for the image of hopelessness that we have projected in the world," he said.

An estimated 7 million Africans have died, in the last three decades, as a result of the civil strife and political crises. Another 20 million Africans are today refugees and displaced persons. There is political and military insecurity in Angola, Congo, Burundi, South Africa, Mozambique, Liberia, Sudan, Somalia, Liberia, Zaire.

Meles said if Africa, through the OAU, did not take responsibility for the resolution of conflicts in the continent, "the possibility for others to do it for us, and to

do it in a way that is not always constructive, was one of the major dangers we face". The OAU and its central organ for conflict resolution, he added, have a number of potential and actual conflict situation which they need to monitor closely. "But no where will the ability of the OAU to be a decisive factor for peace more tested than in South Africa," he said.

That country's first multiracial elections are scheduled for 27 April. He said member states had a historic responsibility to ensure that South Africa's inevitable emergence as a non-racial and democratic society was not marred by violence threatened by those not willing to participate in the elections. That reference is the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The OAU has an observer mission in South Africa, but the mission needs to be expanded for it to monitor effectively the elections.

Members Urged To Monitor Elections

*AB3101192994 Dakar PANA in English 1638 GMT
31 Jan 94*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 Jan (PANA)—The OAU, anxious to see a non-racial and democratic society established in South Africa, has appealed to each African government to send at least two observers to monitor the first non-racial elections in South Africa in April. "Today Africa stands at the door of total political liberation as apartheid is about to be relegated to the ignominy of history", the organisation's secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim said.

Addressing the 59th session of the OAU Council of Ministers which began in Addis Ababa Monday, Salim said at a time when South Africa was undergoing fundamental transformation, Africa which had invested so much energy and resources in support of the liberation movements must make its presence felt in that country.

He told the foreign ministers that Africa had a responsibility to South Africa and must sustain interest and keep the momentum of support to the on-going process in order to accomplish the objectives it set for itself in the country.

"Today, when we are walking the final mile and we are about to see the results of years of struggle and sacrifice, we owe it to ourselves and the people of South Africa not to relax our vigilance or allow our enthusiasm to diminish", he said. The end of apartheid, Salim stressed, marked not only the closing of one of the saddest chapters in the history of Africa, but also the beginning of a new challenge of economic cooperation in the southern African sub-region and Africa as a whole. "We now need to see how the immense potential which exists in South Africa in terms of capital, resources and know-how, can interface with those found in the rest of the continent, to forge an economic partnership which can propel the continent to new heights of growth and

development". Salim said for Africa to successfully monitor the forth-coming South Africa elections, "we need to be there, in good time and in sufficient numbers, to support the process and to encourage our brothers and sisters". He said that concerted action on the part of African countries would make a difference similar to the success they achieved during the Namibian election.

Africa must give some material assistance to the liberation movements to enable them compete against a government "endowed with almost unlimited resources and the advantage of incumbency", he added. The OAU scribe urged African states to urgently contribute to the election fund established at the OAU summit in Cairo in 1993 to support the liberation movements.

Burundi

Extensive Damage, Violence Reported in Bujumbura

EA3101202994 Bujumbura Radio-Télévision Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Excerpt] As you have heard, no work was done today in Bujumbura town. Streets have been closed off since this morning, and tension has prevailed in the suburbs. We do not know everything that has been damaged, but it has been said that houses have been burned in Musaga. For this reason, the secretary of state for security and the interim minister for territorial administration and communal development, Lieutenant Colonel Gakoryo Lazare, gave the following address on today's events.

[Begin Gakoryo recording] Today, 31 January, the peace was disturbed in Bujumbura because of roadblocks preventing people from reporting to work and going to the markets and preventing shops from opening. Yesterday evening, leaflets telling people not to work were distributed in bars and houses. Very early this morning, youths began to erect roadblocks on some Bujumbura streets, especially in Ngagara, Musaga, Kinanira, and Kanyosha.

This has led to the following problems: Work has come to a halt, in both the government and private sector; markets were not well attended, therefore most families did not buy goods; almost all vehicles were at a halt, especially in the morning, so very few people could move from one area to another and the sick could not be taken to hospital; ethnic tension erupted, especially in the zones of Musaga and Kinanira.

But peace is slowly returning this evening. Extensive damage has been reported. Some houses were either demolished or burned in Musaga and Kinanira. Goods were looted due to the tension that prevailed in the aforementioned suburbs. There are reports of deaths and injuries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Shooting Continues

AB0102121794 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT
1 Feb 94

[By Damien Ntiranyuhura]

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, 1 Feb (AFP)—Gunfire shook parts of Burundi's capital Tuesday as ethnic Tutsis and Hutus battled for the central African country's leadership in clashes. Army sources said already left almost 20 dead the previous day. Shooting was heard in northern parts of Bujumbura after a further night of fighting in the central Nyakabiga district, but no casualty figures from that violence could immediately be obtained. Opposition supporters put up roadblocks to close off the city centre and shops there were shut. Most of the few cars on the streets belonged to relief workers. Youths from the Tutsi minority, carrying stones, threatened an AFP photographer before telling him that the government had

pledged a new president "representing all Burundis" but had failed to keep its promise.

The new trouble began after justice officials on Saturday sacked five of the seven members of the constitutional court, which had been due to rule on the election of Hutu Agriculture Minister Cyprien Ntaryamira as head of state, in place of the late Melchior Ndadaye, a Hutu who was assassinated in a failed coup bid by the Tutsi-dominated Army last October 21.

Soldiers were numerous on the streets Tuesday but did not intervene when Tutsi youths stoned a young Hutu, the photographer said. Ndadaye had been the first elected president from the Hutu majority.

Military sources said almost a score of people were killed in clashes on Monday. An opposition coalition on Monday called on Burundis to stay away from work until the "restitution of the dismissed members of the constitutional court," all of whom were Tutsis. The sacked judges themselves issued a statement declaring their dismissal unconstitutional and accusing the government of "seeking at any cost to prevent the persistent risk that the court could invalidate" Ntaryamira's election. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi, a Hutu, was Tuesday due to meet party leaders in a bid to resolve the latest crisis, officials said. For weeks after the coup bid, Kinigi went into hiding with other government members in foreign missions here as ethnic massacres swept across the small highland nation, leaving tens of thousands of dead, according to relief workers, and sending hundreds of thousands fleeing to neighbouring countries. [passage omitted]

Former colonial power Belgium expressed "concern" at developments in a Foreign Ministry statement issued in Brussels on Tuesday. The statement noted that Belgium had backed the democratisation process that led to last year's multi-party poll and ended traditional Tutsi rule. "The Belgian Government considers that everything should be done so that the Government of Burundi can restore order and peace and that the political obstacles can be raised," the statement said. It expressed Belgium's support for Kinigi and for Ntaryamira as "elected president," and called on all parties to take part in "national reconciliation."

Chad

Koumakoye Explains Devaluation Measures, Salary Payment

AB3101212094 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The Higher Transitional Council yesterday summoned Prime Minister Dr. Kassire Koumakoye to explain how the government intends to solve the present economic crisis. The prime minister said the government, formed in November 1994, had promised to pay

salaries in two months, but he admitted that the payments had not yet been made. This is why a government-labor unions joint commission was set up to ensure harmonious payment of salaries throughout the country. Here is Prime Minister Koumakoye.

[Begin recording] The government and the labor union movements have set up a joint commission to find out exactly how many months of salaries have been paid. According to the reliable information I got from the General Treasury Service, it is a bit more than 6 billion CFA francs that have been (?disbursed). But which ministries have been paid? Does the Treasury have a right to continue the payments? These are the questions that need answers. Do not ask a prime minister to be an accountant. To help the public understand what is going on in the country, I recently spoke about the poor management of our human resources. How can one understand the idea that two civil servants working in the same office have been paid differently? One received one year's salary arrears, while the other received five month's arrears. How can this be possible? How can one explain that, in the same prefecture, two civil servants from the same service are paid differently? One received his salary, while the other did not. These are the questions to answer.

The government and the labor unions are currently examining the issue so that work as well as Chadians can be rationally managed. Even if the fruit of Chadians' work is meager, it should be fairly shared among them—unless there is none. This is the work we are doing with the labor union movements, and I think that the staunch advocates of the workers are those who do not work well. The [word indistinct] are there, and this Chadian is paid 10 months' salary while that one is paid one month's. In all, it makes 11 months' salary. What is important for us is the amount of salaries paid, and this is what we have noted now. The simplest procedure—I have already examined this with the labor unions—is to issue collective checks, which is simple, and to assign each minister to manage his personnel. We are discussing this with the labor unions. We will solve these problems because we have established a joint commission to carry out comprehensive work and because we have come here to find the strategy to avoid what we have already experienced. It is an issue of common sense. We have come to find out together how we can help civil servants avoid further misery and help the Chadians avoid pain. I think this is the purpose of our meeting. It is in this regard that, on behalf of the government, the prime minister announced the government's strategy (?calling for) for positive contributions as others already did through suggestions [words indistinct]. These are the observations that I would like to make. We know one another well. The most important issue today is to agree on the way the country will be managed and [words indistinct] end up with democratic and open elections. [end recording]

Concerning the backup measures needed after the devaluation of the CFA franc, the prime minister added that in addition to the measures of conservation already

taken and to be taken by the government, taxes will be abolished or reduced. This will be carried out within the framework of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC]. Let us listen to him again:

[Begin recording] Measures are being examined; namely, the adjustment of prices and taxes so that they can be proportional to Chadian's purchasing power and help reactivate economic activities and, therefore, all of the nation's activities. The document that relates to this issue is (?here) [words indistinct], but it should be noted that it is the UDEAC taxation code that is in force. We cannot unilaterally revise this code without consulting the central African countries, the members of the union. Anyway, the government's duty is to take conservation measures to protect citizens's purchasing power, and we are currently considering such measures. This means that we are currently examining the reduction or abolition of some taxes, as well as the adjustment of a number of prices. We are working on it. Give me time to meet your needs. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Congo

Legislators Agree to Cease-Fire, Peacekeeping Force

AB3101174494 Dakar PANA in English 1703 GMT 31 Jan

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 Jan (PANA)—Members of parliament of the Pool region in the the Congolese capital Brazzaville, and those representing the three southern regions of the country (Bouenza, Niari and Lekoumou), have agreed to a cease-fire to end the interethnic clashes that have engulfed Brazzaville since December, an official source said. The cease-fire, which began midnight Sunday [30 December], is to be backed by the disarming of the rival forces and the effective return of people to their permanent areas of residence.

In a two-day meeting which started Friday, parliamentarians agreed to set up a peacekeeping force as recommended by the Inter-Regional Committee for Peace, created for the purpose. The committee has ordered road blocks removed off the streets and also that rail traffic be resumed between Brazzaville and Loutete, some 40 kilometres to the south. It has asked government to make the public media available to political parties. It ordered the closure of private jails and the release of all individuals illegally detained. It also said schools, universities and all administration offices in the Pool region and in the southern districts of Brazzaville (Baongo, Makelekele and Mfilou) must open immediately.

Board Annuls Election Results in 8 Constituencies

AB3101213694 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The fraudulence of eight of the 58 constituencies has been established. The results of these eight constituencies have therefore been canceled. In any case,

this is the verdict handed down at Parliament House this afternoon by the international arbitral college appointed to look into the electoral dispute. Now more than ever, Congo is taking the path of reconciliation to attain durable peace. The salutary conclusions reached by the interregional parliamentary committee on peace, which met yesterday, is still reverberating in the minds of every Congolese.

Out of the 58 cases listed for annulment, eight of them were judged to be guilty of fraud. The results in these constituencies have been annulled. Partial elections are to be organized in accordance with existing regulations. The following is the list of the constituencies concerned:

The second constituency of Baongo in Brazzaville, the second constituency of (Mosaka), the second constituency of (Abala), the sole constituency of (Toma), the first constituency of (Lumumba) in Pointe-Noire, the second constituency of (Deoumi), the sole Constituency of (Masholoba), and the first constituency of (Ouende) in Brazzaville.

Everything is now clear. The results of eight constituencies have been annulled. [passage omitted]

Pro-Regime Candidates Ousted

AB0102084394 Paris AFP in English 2246 GMT
31 Jan 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 Jan (AFP)—Confusion reigned Monday [31 January] night over the whether the government of President Pascal Lissouba still has a parliamentary majority, after contradictory announcements of ballot annulments. Officials here said that international mediators had annulled the results of eight constituency polls disputed after ballots last year, in theory leaving the government's parliamentary majority intact with 63 out of 125 seats. But in the Gabonese capital Libreville, officials said nine constituency polls had been annulled. This would leave his supporters with 62 seats—one less than an overall majority.

The polls were among 58 which had been questioned after voting which began last May, but which was interrupted following widespread unrest, and which was eventually won in October by supporters of President Lissouba. Previously the balloting in 125 constituencies had given 65 seats in the National Assembly to pro-Lissouba candidates.

The version of annulments announced here ousted two pro-Lissouba candidates. The results published in Libreville at a ceremony presided over by Gabonese President Omar Bongo ousted three. There was no explanation of the contradiction in the results. Fresh ballots will be organized in the eight or nine disputed constituencies.

Observers suggested that the confusion may be due to the fact that some candidates were the subject of a number of demands that their election be annulled. But the situation was unclear late Monday. There has been speculation for months that the pro-Lissouba coalition

could lose its overall majority as a result of the findings of the international arbitrating committee.

The committee comprised seven judges—two appointed by the Organization of African Unity, two by the European Community, two by France and one by Gabon—and was set up under an accord signed in Libreville in August.

In a statement the arbitrating committee called for calm. "We have carried out our work in complete independence, so as to bring peace back to the country," it said.

Amid the confusion, calm appeared to have returned to the streets of the Congolese capital Monday, after more than a month of unrest between presidential supporters and opposition forces. Government forces withdrew from areas south of the city, where the opposition has strongholds in the suburbs of Baongo and Makele-Kele. Opposition forces were also not in evidence.

Clashes after the first round of voting last year claimed some 30 lives. Voting resumed in October after both sides agreed to set up the inquiry. But violence flared again in November, when around 50 died during fresh bloodshed.

Political Parties Merge, Form Executive Bureau

AB3101152994 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1830 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] The Union for Development and Social Progress [UDPS] led by Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangouma and the People's Party for Social Democracy and the Defense of the Republic led by (Stanislas-Charles Maya-Duanam) merged this morning at the UDPS headquarters at [name indistinct] area. The birth of the new party is blessed, the two leaders said, as it is in line with the spirit of democracy recommended by the national conference.

Henceforth, UDPS stands for Union for Democracy and Social Progress. We should note that the change in the party's name focuses on the letter D, which previously meant development but now means democracy. After the merger, a 75-member executive bureau was set up. The chairman is Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangouma. The first deputy chairman is (Badea Solongo), and the third deputy chairman, (Jean Kagazon).

Zaire

Renewed Fighting Reported in Kivu Province 1 Feb

AB0102120594 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 1 Feb 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] According to reports from Zaire over the last couple of weeks, there has been renewed fighting between rebels and government troops in the eastern province of Kivu. It comes at a time of continuing

tension between the police and local people. The government has been meeting to discuss the situation and yesterday, they released two statements. (Mosy Mwassi) has been monitoring events from Brazzaville in neighboring Congo.

[Begin recording] The high tension that has been existing in Kivu between the gendarmes and civilians last week resulted in clashes that left more than 32 soldiers dead and many refugees fleeing into Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. The cabinet meeting at the weekend acknowledged that criminality is rampant in Zaire. The minister of information, Mr. N'Gongo Luwowa, termed the clashes in Kivu Province as regrettable.

The confirmed reports say it is the guerrillas fighting to overthrow Mobutu who launched the fighting as from last week. Reliable information from people who fled

Kivu into Congo say there has been a lot of intimidation and humiliation carried out by the gendarmes against civilians. The gendarmes, while on mission, they loot shops and homes, not forgetting violating women sexually. The gendarmes have erected roadblocks all over the provinces. It is at this roadblock that people are humiliated by being searched from head to toe. Many other belongings are looted from those who cross this roadblock. In the villages, gendarmes carry away goods in the [word indistinct]. This has made villagers afraid of the gendarmes. Civilians run to hide in the bushes as soon as a Gendarmerie vehicle is sighted coming into the village. In October last year, the same clashes erupted in Fizi leaving many shops and homes looted. The gendarmes carried away televisions, radios, and ornaments from persons they encountered on the roads. [end recording]

Kenya

President Moi Establishes Famine Relief Department

EA3101204294 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this morning at his Harambee House office chaired a meeting of cabinet ministers and government officials to review the current state of drought and famine in the country and to map out strategies needed to meet the crisis. President Moi, at the same time, elevated the status of the famine secretariat in the Office of the President and created a new department headed by an officer at the level of permanent secretary with an operational machinery down to the sublocational level. The president took the measure in recognition of the magnitude of the problems facing the nation and the need for an urgent comprehensive management of the problem. The new Department of Relief and Rehabilitation in the Office of the President is to develop and manage all logistics related to famine relief in the country. The department will coordinate all drought recovery programs and initiatives in the country including supply of seeds, fertilizers, and rehabilitation of boreholes, roads, etc. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Somali National Alliance Condemns U.S. 'Massacre'

EA3101192094 (ClanDestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Excerpts] A Somali National Alliance [SNA] spokesman has said that since the SNA called for a cease-fire at the beginning of October 1993, the U.S. and UN Operation

in Somalia [UNOSOM] forces have shot and killed about 60 people and injured more than double that number. The victims include women—some of them pregnant, children, and the elderly. All of them were unarmed. The most recent of these savage acts was carried out by the U.S. forces at about 0500 this morning, 31 January 1994, near Kilometre Four in Mogadishu, when a U.S. armored personnel carrier opened fire on civilians, some of whom were collecting food from the Saudi agency. Some were walking along the street, and others were going about their business. Eyewitnesses said that the dead and injured number more than 30 people. [passage omitted]

The report added that the number of deaths confirmed so far is 17, with 13 injured. It was also reported that most of the dead bodies were taken to houses. A spokesman called on the Somali people to make known the number of those wounded and the number of the dead who had been taken home.

He said that it is unfortunate that while the SNA was striving to strengthen the cease-fire and keep away from anything that would cause a confrontation, the foreign troops, especially those of the United States, were engaged in a massacre of the Somali people that can be seen as a continuation of their enmity and revenge on the Somali people. The SNA was expecting to heal the wounds of the past and has complained strongly to the U.S. Government about the problems its troops are inflicting on the Somali people. We ask for an explanation why the U.S. forces are not observing the cease-fire and prefer to continue with their enmity against Somali people.

Finally, the SNA spokesman called on the Somali people to exercise tolerance and calm and called on foreign troops to stop the unjust massacre they are carrying out against the Somali people.

Talks Reportedly Break Down Over Key Issues
MB3101185094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828
GMT 31 Jan 94

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 31 SAPA—Trilateral talks involving government, the African National Congress [ANC] and the Freedom Alliance [FA] ground to a halt on Monday [31 January] night. Negotiators for the three parties emerged after little more than an hour of talks, saying there had been no movement on key constitutional and electoral issues.

The breakdown could mean a boycott of the April poll by the Freedom Alliance's major component, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], as well as the Afrikaner rightwing.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said the election would in all likelihood be promulgated on Wednesday, allowing two days for the resolution of differences. Negotiators, however, felt this was unlikely and a general mood of despondency characterised the talks breakdown.

Monday night's meeting came up against two issues which the ANC said were non-negotiable. These were the single ballot system for the April election and complete autonomy for regional constitutions. The ANC's National Executive Committee is due to meet on Tuesday to discuss a package put to the meeting by the alliance.

IFP Central Committee member Walter Felgate said there was little chance of a breakthrough. He said ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa had said during the meeting that he thought there was a slim chance of changes leading to a multi-party settlement.

Mr Felgate said the FA would await the ANC's response to its package.

Mr Meyer said the election would go ahead without those parties who wanted to boycott it. He said government was satisfied it had moved sufficiently over the last 10 days. "The ANC and the Freedom Alliance can't find each other. Unless they change their positions in the next 48 hours, there's not going to be much progress on the way forward."

He said government believed the issues could still be resolved. Mr Meyer added government was satisfied with the constitution and satisfied it had met the demands of the alliance. For this reason, the election could go ahead, he said.

Mr Meyer noted it was important all parties participate in the election with a view to gaining support for their ideas. "There is no way they can play a role if they do not take part in the election."

Monday night's talks took place after a weekend in which both the IFP and the Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] militantly rejected participation

in elections. The Monday night meeting was considered a final attempt to reach agreement after three previous meetings the week before had failed to bring the parties closer.

Mandela Urges Supporters Not To Engage in Violence

MB3101131694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1226
GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Potchefstroom Jan 31 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Monday [31 January] told supporters not to engage in violence against innocent people.

Speaking at Potchefstroom's Ikageng Stadium, Mr Mandela said some of "our" people wanted to kill every Zulu because they thought incorrectly that all Zulus belonged to the Inkatha Freedom Party. "Even if they do support Inkatha, do not kill them. Sit down and talk," he said.

Mr Mandela said all parties should be allowed to canvass freely in townships, but this did not include Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope. "I won't say to you you must allow Mangope to canvass in the townships—that I will not say," he said.

Crime and violence had reached unacceptably high levels in South Africa, which was now known as the most violent country in the world, said Mr Mandela.

About 18,000 people had died in political violence since 1984, with as many as 12 people dying daily. There were 775 assaults every day and about 51 people were killed daily in non-political violence. Fraud had increased by 80 percent in the past few years and 1,058 people were raped daily, although only 68 of these cases were reported to police.

Mr Mandela said the SA Police force was not sympathetic to blacks and 64 percent of black adults felt hostile toward police.

Every South African had the right to live in safety, free from crime and violence. The ANC planned to create social justice and a democratic order which meant people would respect the law of the country.

Mr Mandela stressed that community policing was the most viable option to combat crime. "The police must be visible and in touch with the community." Better training was needed, not more police.

Much of the culture of violence had its roots in apartheid, which had caused poverty and human degradation, said Mr Mandela.

There was no quick fix for the costly and complex process of uplifting poor people. "But if we develop human potential and people are able to participate in the social and democratic process, we will have responsible and productive people." One of the most important ways would be through education.

At present, 25 percent of annual expenditure was spent on education. The ANC did not need more funds to implement its ambitious youth and adult education programmes. "Waste, inefficiency and corruption must be stopped if we are to meet our goals within budget. The ANC has budgeted R[and]14 billion for salaries, R1 billion for teacher training, R1 billion for school supplies and R500 million on school buildings."

Mr Mandela received a tumultuous welcome on his tour of the Western Transvaal where thousands of people flocked to see their hero during a hectic two-day schedule including seven mass meetings in the scorching sun.

After speaking to a small group of farm workers at the Boskop Training Centre outside Potchefstroom on Monday morning, Mr Mandela sped to the Ikageng Stadium to address the squatter and poorer community.

He explained the ANC's Redevelopment and Construction Programme and the ANC election manifesto which promised a "better future for all".

His final stop on Monday is the Potchefstroom town centre's banquet hall, where he will address businessmen and academics.

Security has been stepped up for fear of a rightwing interference.

NP Says Mandela Speech Reveals 'Sinister Agenda'

MB0102070994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2121
GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 31 SAPA—The National Party [NP] says African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela's "traitor" speech in Potchefstroom on Sunday [30 January] has revealed a sinister agenda. The NP was reacting on Monday to suggestions by Mr Mandela in his speech in Potchefstroom's Primosa township that "coloureds" and Indians who voted for the NP were "traitors".

It said the ANC leader's words were a complete contradiction of his earlier call for all parties to be allowed free access to all communities. "This is once again proof that the ANC talks with a forked tongue. The sort of seesawing contained in the ANC's pronouncements indicate to us that they intend to continue with a hidden agenda once in power. They are portraying typical communist tactics to appease the electorate they are about to pounce on."

The NP demanded a reconfirmation from the ANC that it would not promote political intolerance.

Front Leader Viljoen on Talks, Possible Uprising

MB0102084594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Interview with Afrikaner National Front co-leader Gen. Constand Viljoen by SABC presenter Freek Robinson in the Johannesburg studio on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] First, I want to congratulate you for being selected as one of the news personalities for Agenda 1993. We made the announcement last night, but I want to say welcome, you are here, and we are going to use this whole program to focus on this critical point in the history of the country, when negotiations have reached a real difficult stage.

First, you have already been involved in the talks. You spoke over the weekend, and you were involved in negotiation last week. What is the present situation now in the negotiations, specifically with your endeavor to reach a settlement with the ANC [African National Congress] and with the government?

[Viljoen] Freek, we have two sets of negotiations going on—those of the Freedom Alliance and the Afrikaner National Front [AVF] is also engaged with the ANC regarding the issue of the Afrikaner.

[Robinson] Only with the ANC and not with the government?

[Viljoen] The government is part of it. In other words, it is what they call trilateral discussions on both levels—that of the alliance and that of the subcommittee.

[Robinson] Let's just speak in general terms. Today's discussions—how did they go? In fact, as we are talking here, they are still going on. How are they progressing?

[Viljoen] The problem that we have is the so-called time limits that have been introduced. We got together this morning, and, in light of what happened over the weekend, we...

[Robinson, interrupting] Who met?

[Viljoen] The negotiating teams of the National Front, the ANC, and that of the government. We met. We discussed the matter, and we came to the conclusion that the tension that came about over the weekend, particularly the rejection of the strategic alternative—that of war, which we discussed on Saturday. This matter was discussed, and we concluded that we need more time. We then reported back....

[Robinson, interrupting] Were you all unanimous in the conclusion?

[Viljoen] Yes. We arrived at the conclusion that, if we are trying to force what we have been discussing during the last 10 days as an alternative, it would not work. Now we are trying to look at the matter from a fresh perspective. This morning, we told the people that there is no

way in which we can reach part of an agreement by Thursday because the moment one changes the key aspects, then the ANC has to go back to its principals and we have to go back to ours. In other words, we are not authorized to fully make all the decisions ourselves. At a certain stage, we have to report back to our principals.

[Robinson] Has it been accepted that Thursday is the new deadline?

[Viljoen] It has not necessarily been accepted, but it is something that cannot be ignored. The ANC usually meets with its Executive Council on Wednesdays, and they will have to look at what our proposed amendments to the plans so that we will be able to get feedback from them on Thursday. In addition, our own people must get together on Wednesday so that we can also give feedback and, in my opinion, Thursday—or even Friday—is the earliest that we can wind up.

[Robinson] But your interpretation would be then that the deadline should get postponed effectively?

[Viljoen] Yes, you know, the government has too many deadlines. If the one is not suitable then we go on to the next one, and it is not very clear when the deadline really is. It is a sign of pressure.

[Robinson] Today had been set as one?

[Viljoen] Today had been set as one. As far back as the 24th, we started with deadlines. And we get a new one each time. It is also good that way as we have a big, responsible task to carry out. The differences between a peaceful election or a violent one, or the difference between war or greater violence and peace in the country....[pauses] That is why it's important that we should get enough time. You know, a lady from Bosnia recently said to me that rather a thousand days of negotiations than one day of civil war. And I think that should be our approach. We have to negotiate the matter thoroughly. We have to look each other squarely in the eye, and we have to reach a conclusion. And if we have progressed to a certain level, and we report back to our people as we did on Saturday, and we can see that the people are not happy, then it's no good to just ignore that and carry on. You have to go back and present something new at the table and see if you can't solve the problem.

[Robinson] We will get to all the things that could be brought to the table. I just want to get some clarity about this: Thursday is another deadline, and there is time until then or even until Friday.

[Viljoen] That is as far as the National Front is concerned. The Freedom Alliance had a plenary discussion today—I'm not sure how far they progressed, but it doesn't look too encouraging.

[Robinson] Why?

[Viljoen] Progress today was very disappointing. There was too much arguing among themselves on constitutional issues, and it seemed to me that there was no wish

from both sides to make any breakthroughs. It was as though the people were just trying to provoke each other.

[Robinson] Just to confirm again, General, in other words, can we assume that you are going to negotiate until Thursday or Friday?

[Viljoen] Look, if one asked what the limitation was, one would then say that the constitutional limitation is that the election be promulgated 60 to 90 days before election day. If one takes 60 days, then one finds oneself well into February. And one has to consider that there are certain amendments, in other words, Parliament will have to be convened. It is not within my sphere of interests to know how long it takes to convene Parliament, but I would say that it can be done within a week. As far as I'm concerned, if we really want to become serious about a negotiated settlement, then we ought to make ourselves available to carry on until the 10th—if we are serious about finding a solution.

[Robinson] Let's refer now to what happened on Saturday. You are saying that your strategic alternative was rejected just before the meeting itself. How did you read it? Did you see it as an insult to you, personally, and a rejection of your leadership?

[Viljoen] I want to start by saying that this strategic alternative is not an alternative proposed by me. I reported our stance back to the meeting, and I gave them an overview right from the establishment of the National Front. I said that we have reached a stage where there are two alternatives. One is war—if we want our homeland by the 27th of April. The other is a strategic alternative that can continue after 27 April—that is to say, we accept that we will not get our homeland by 27 April. Those are the two alternatives I proposed.

[Robinson] Take part, and then negotiate thereafter?

[Viljoen] Yes, that was the idea....[pauses] Look, the problem was that we have always been accused of not wanting to prove our support base despite all the requests we directed at the government—that we wanted to hold our own election to prove that the Afrikaner wants a homeland—the government blocked us effectively all the way from doing this. Now that we are nearing the end of the negotiation process, both the ANC and the government are saying to us we must prove our support base. Then they suggested that this proof cannot take place before 27 April because the department that will be working on that is too busy. It is preparing for the election. In any case, you know very well that the National Party is busy with an election campaign, and I don't think it suits the National Party right now—through an Afrikaner election—to be made aware that the Afrikaner really needs a homeland.

[Robinson] Are you saying that the National Party or the government are trying not to find a settlement so that you must not take part?

[Viljoen] No, it is possible. But I am saying that it suits the government that no such election is held. It could happen that the election could prove to be in favor of the homeland idea and the government has always been against it. It would put the government in an election dilemma. In any case, the government does not want fights from both sides. It doesn't want to fight the ANC and the Afrikaner National Front. But the point that I'm making is that we are going into an election campaign, and all the utterances and decisions being made on a political level are colored by the interests of political parties in the election.

[Robinson] General, the question I have just asked you—there are two questions still waiting. The first one is specifically—that the strategic alternative is—voting must take place on 27 April in a people's election, as you would put it to the voters. [sentence as heard]

[Viljoen] The whole idea was that on 27 April you vote for the Afrikaner National Front and that all those votes would be counted as a vote for the Afrikaner homeland. So if there were 1 million votes for the Afrikaner National Front, then it would be accepted that the support base would be 1 million people.

[Robinson] Now back to my original question: When you announced this alternative—whether it was your own or not—the crowd booed you. How do you explain that? Was it a rejection of your leadership? That's what some people are saying.

[Viljoen] Let me put it this way. At the moment, I am the coordinator of the directorate. We generals were asked to give strategic leadership in this struggle. Strategic leadership does not only mean warfare. It means coordinating other forms of pressure, be it political, economic, and even military. I am there to give advice. I give it as I see it. On Saturday, I was not giving advice, I was simply summarizing the situation. I had not even gotten to the advice yet, to say what we felt about the situation, whether it was acceptable or not. But the crowd was already very angry. That is a sign of how the Afrikaner really feels today. Saturday's meeting must not be seen as a demonstration against me as a person. They shouted and went wild because I had dared to go against their wishes. There was an unmistakable indication from among the people, who had come from all over the country....

[Robinson, interrupting] General, can we determine who those people were? I was unfortunately not present, but I have tried to make inquiries, and it would appear that some of those who shouted the loudest were uniformed people, members of the AWB, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement. Am I correct? Do they speak on behalf of the Afrikaner people?

[Viljoen] Mr. Robinson, you know the AWB. You know they are people who make themselves heard. They are people who express their feelings at a meeting. That is what one could see on the surface. But beyond that, there are the farmers. Today a group of farmers called on me

and discussed this issue. And let me tell you, if there was noise at the meeting, among the farmers there is a rumbling. There is a lot of impatience, a lot of rejection of what is going to take place. What have the Afrikaners gained to date? Absolutely nothing. At the end of the bilateral process it was beginning to look as though a settlement might be possible. Then in early January, somewhere around the 8th, Mr. Mandela, in one speech after another, said things which were completely at odds with the spirit of the negotiations. Where we had been so serious about reaching an agreement, we could now barely get together an ANC team to go ahead with the talks. We had hoped to complete the process by 20 January, but....

[Robinson, interrupting] General, you have covered that already. But today you were again involved in more talks with the ANC. On Saturday, there was talk of war. You have yourself referred to war or some other form of action, possibly economic, as one of the possible alternatives. You have used the term minimum violence. What exactly do you mean by that?

[Viljoen] Look, Freek, what has the ANC done with the negotiations? They have always backed the talks with violence. They used mass action and economic violence, boycotts, so-called stayaways. They used these to put pressure on the process. The Afrikaners have reached the point where they shout for joy when one mentions war, and boo when one mentions a peaceful solution. That is the situation. The Afrikaners are now putting on the pressure.

[Robinson] What form will it take?

[Viljoen] A very dangerous situation is developing. In the near future we are going to reach a point where not even I will be able to control the situation.

[Robinson] What makes you say that? What have you observed?

[Viljoen] The anger of the people, because they have nothing. All along we have told our people that our goal is a homeland by 27 April. Now we must stop, because the government and the ANC say it is not possible. The government says there is no time for a referendum before that date. The ANC says it does not suit them. So once again it involves the election. These two organizations do not want to agree to a homeland.

[Robinson] Gen. Viljoen, we have dealt with that point. My question is, what form will the violence take? The weekend newspapers reported that the generals have warned President de Klerk of a threatened uprising among the right wing. You have said you know the people are angry. Is it a fact that the uprising is being planned, and that it will involve weapons, targets, and that kind of thing?

[Viljoen] Freek, that an uprising is coming, there can be no doubt. I think it is unavoidable. At Saturday's meeting I did not expect such a violent reaction. I can spell out the signs....

[Robinson] But do you know as a fact that people are busy organizing with weapons and selecting targets?

[Viljoen] No, we have not yet started selecting targets. What I can say is that I warned on Saturday, and I repeat, we have the potential to start a war. Since our first meeting at Potchefstroom, I have been warning people to believe me when I say that the Afrikaner's freedom is priceless, and that we will not be satisfied with anything less than a homeland.

[Robinson] Could you....

[Viljoen, interrupting] Believe me when I say it is a matter of peace. The Afrikaner wants a peaceful solution if it is at all possible. If that is not possible, if the Afrikaners are ignored, if we ignore the Zulus, if we ignore the Tswanas, then there is going to be an uprising in this country.

[Robinson] I have already asked you about that uprising. Do you know whether it will involve hidden caches of weapons?

[Viljoen] Weapons are freely available. We do not need to hide weapons in caches. Our people have their weapons. We are not hiding tanks and armored vehicles in bushes in preparation for war. We already have weapons. But one must not give the impression that the Afrikaner sees that as the only solution. There are those who say, as they did on Saturday, that we must shoot, and shoot right away. But let me assure you that the vast majority of Afrikaners are responsible people, in the sense that they would much rather choose an alternative to armed violence.

[Robinson] What is that alternative which you have on the table, and which you are at present discussing with the various parties like the ANC and the government, and which you hope to have resolved by Thursday?

[Viljoen] Freek, we will have to get the ANC and the government to reconsider the possibility of a homeland by 27 April. We reject the story that it is not possible to hold a referendum before that date. We believe that is merely a means of preventing Afrikaners from demonstrating their power base.

[Robinson] What is the minimum that you would accept? As they say in English, what is your bottom line? [preceeding two words in English]

[Viljoen] Our bottom line [preceeding two words in English] is a referendum, or a plebiscite, call it what you will, in February to prove our support. Then we are prepared to establish a homeland council and to inaugurate that homeland by 27 April. That is what our people demand. It is not what I demand.

[Robinson] That is your bottom line. What happens if you do not get it? An uprising?

[Viljoen] I assure you, that is the minimum. If we do not get that, much as I regret having to say it, there is going to be trouble. Nothing will stop the Afrikaner. I am not issuing threats. I merely want to give you the facts. I must give you the facts. And let me add that I believe the first thing to be affected will be the election. If the Afrikaner is not allowed that basic right, we cannot see how the election can go ahead. It will not be a deliberate act. The violence factor in the country is already so high, and if we add this issue, that violence will go through the ceiling.

[Robinson] General Viljoen, thank you for taking part in the program tonight. The negotiations are continuing this week. I am not choosing sides. I opt for peace, and I am not ashamed of that. I hope all goes well.

[Viljoen] I agree. Thank you.

Explosion Derails Goods Train in Orange Free State

MB0102094194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SAPA—Nine train trucks were derailed by an explosion between Kroonstad and Koppies in the Orange Free State shortly after midnight on Tuesday [1 February], police and Spoornet [Railnet] said.

A locomotive and a section of the line were damaged when a goods train apparently set off an explosive device. Free State Police Liaison Officer Major Johlene van der Merwe said police were investigating the possibility of a link between this explosion and other blasts in the Free State over the past two months.

The Kroonstad blast occurred minutes after a locomotive was damaged by an explosive device detonated under a goods train on a railway line between Harrisburg and Leeuwardingstad in the Western Transvaal shortly before midnight. The blast disrupted rail traffic on the line for four hours and damage is estimated at R[and] 20,000.

A metre of the Cape Town/Johannesburg main line was damaged in the Kroonstad blast but traffic was not affected as trains were rerouted to the down line, Spoornet spokesman Jacques Pienaar said. All nine coaches have been put back on the rails, he added.

New Radio Station Reportedly Planned Near Pretoria

MB3101173094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] In the midst of the Radio Pretoria debacle another new station has vowed to go on air before the April election without a broadcasting license. The station,

Radio Community, will be broadcasting from Soshanguve in Pretoria. Its application for temporary license was turned down.

Meanwhile, Radio Pretoria continued broadcasting today despite a Pretoria Supreme Court order upholding the postmaster general's application for sealing the station's transmitters.

South African Press Review for 1 Feb
MB0102140694

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Unwilling To Make Negotiations Concessions—“The African National Congress [ANC] does not want the White Right to launch a campaign of violence, still less civil war, but it rejects the idea of a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] and apparently cannot offer any alternative that will satisfy the Right,” points out the page-6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 31 January. President de Klerk “wants an inclusive settlement, but the ANC, scenting victory at the polls, is not prepared to make the concessions that would bring such a settlement into being.” **THE CITIZEN** urges a “peaceful solution even now, at the 11th hour.”

THE STAR

Call To Accommodate White Right—“On Saturday the bigger-mouthed segment of a right-wing rally howled down words of moderation from General Constand Viljoen,” notes a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 1 February. “The shouts and catcalls of the swastika brigade do not represent the bulk of the white Right.” Yet, the political process “must give them as much accommodation as it can. So far, it has not been enough.” “Unless the conservatives—black and white—take part, the election will be fraught. We repeat our suggestion that separate national and regional polls be considered. This would go a long way to meeting the

concerns of conservatives—as well as other important parties like the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the DP [Democratic Party].”

BUSINESS DAY

ANC's Election Manifesto 'Consciously Populist'—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 1 February in a page-6 editorial says the ANC's election manifesto and its reconstruction and program “are consciously populist in nature, underpinned by a justifiable fear of increased social instability if a new government fails to ‘deliver.’” However, the ANC recognizes the importance of local and foreign business confidence, so “it promises to carry out its programme without increasing individual and corporate tax rates or imposing punitive wealth taxes, while maintaining a Budget deficit of no more than 6 percent of GDP—better than the NP [National Party] has managed over the past two years. In combination, this is heartwarming and reassuring. The problem, already pointed out here and elsewhere, is that the arithmetic does not add up. Taken at face value, it raises the spectre of hyperinflation and a debt trap. This explains the panic and hysteria that have marked some commentaries.” **BUSINESS DAY** notes that the ANC and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, “confronted with harsh economic realities and skilled negotiators, have shown a preparedness to recognise what is possible and what is not. Business and economic commentators, before they panic, should do the same.”

SOWETAN

Postpone Elections as Last Resort Settlement—Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 1 February in a page 6 editorial asks whether “more substantial negotiations” to ensure a peaceful transition to democracy in South Africa are necessary. If there is not an all-inclusive settlement there is the “very real possibility” that the 27 April elections could be disrupted. **SOWETAN** urges all parties involved in bilateral, trilateral and multiparty talks to “return to the drawing board once more. The postponement of the election by a month or two should also not be ruled out as a last resort.”

Angola**Further Details on Progress of Lusaka Peace Talk***MB3101192894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Jan 94*

[Text] This round of the Lusaka peace talks has finally taken a step forward. After several weeks of intense discussions, the future national police issue was finally wrapped up today. Now the issue of national reconciliation will be on the negotiating table, and it is believed to be an equally tough assignment. Pedro Manuel, our special correspondent in the Zambian capital, provides the details:

[Begin Pedro recording] This round of the Lusaka peace talks has taken yet another step forward. The negotiators have put an end to discussions concerning the future national police force issue. It is not known how responsibilities were apportioned, but [words indistinct] last weekend, according to rumors the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had lowered its demands to participate with 40 percent of the Public Order Police force and 50 percent of the Rapid Intervention Police force. It has reduced its demands to a general [figure indistinct] percent. This report has not been confirmed by any source whatever so far.

Another as yet unconfirmed report says that UNITA is to have 5,500 men in the future national police force.

With the shelving of the future national police dossier, the negotiators began discussing national reconciliation this afternoon. Observers believe this will be one (of the most difficult) hurdles to overcome at this round of talks. This part of the talks will discuss the possibility that UNITA will also participate in government. In other words, it will focus on what ministerial portfolios the government can award UNITA. As is already known, UNITA wants some portfolios for itself that, according to some analysts, would put in a position where it would be sharing power. We are talking about its requests for the defense, information, foreign affairs, economy and finance, and territorial administration portfolios.

As of this afternoon, the talks will focus on national reconciliation and the negotiators will also have to discuss the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2, Unavem-2. That is an issue that [words indistinct] meanwhile, UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is to go to Cote d'Ivoire on 2 February to attend the funeral ceremony honoring the late President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

In Lusaka, the talks will continue under the chairmanship of Nigerian General Garuba [words indistinct] of Unavem. [end recording]

Composition of Force Detailed*MB3101202394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 31 Jan 94*

[Telephone report from Lusaka by correspondent Joao Ligio]

[Text] After 37 days of talks, discussions on the dossier of the future national police force were finally wound up this morning.

The national police corps will have a total of 30,000 men. The government will provide some 25,000 of these men without altering its present framework of officers and noncommissioned officers [words indistinct] the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] general participation in the national police force, with (?180) officers, (?50) commanders, and (?4,750) police agents. UNITA must contribute 40 officers, 105 noncommissioned officers, and (?1,040) police agents to the Rapid Intervention Police force.

Reconciliation To Be Discussed*MB0102112494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] Negotiators in Lusaka will no longer discuss the issue of national police today. The dossier on police, which was the first point on the agenda on political issues, was concluded yesterday at the end of [words indistinct]. The two delegations agreed on the composition of the new corporation and its judicial facet, as well as the modes of its formation. Now that the police issue has been concluded, there is hope that Angola will at last have a police force that serves the people. When the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government meet again in Lusaka today, they will discuss national reconciliation. This very extensive issue may take some time for a consensus to be reached, but, as stated by a diplomatic source linked to UNITA, the Angolans will have to be reconciled. The Angolan peace talks began in November 1993 under the mediation of Malian national Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, and in the presence of the troika of observers, with the United States and Portugal playing a decisive role. Russia's position is ambiguous and partial since it is still supplying the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party with arms for war. Angolans hope that the sides will reach a general peace accord as soon as possible so that they may reconstruct their country.

Lesotho**Army Factions Reportedly Agree To Lay Down Arms***MB0102072994 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] The Commonwealth special envoys to Lesotho told journalists that the warring factions of the Lesotho

armed forces have agreed to lay down their arms. They said they have agreed with the two factions that they should return their weapons to their respective barracks. The public is notified that as from now there will be a movement of military vehicles in the streets of Maseru. The Commonwealth delegation is, however, continuing its task of reconciling the two warring factions of the army.

Mozambique

Renamo Leader on State Funds Misuse

MB0102111694 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
30 Jan 94 p 2

[Interview with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama by DOMINGO reporter Almiro Santos; place and date not given]

[Text] [Santos] Mr. President, you speak of an economic and social council. What do you have in mind exactly?

[Dhlakama] We are experiencing a very serious problem. Although it is I alone, as leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], who is raising this question, I think that the Mozambican people and other opposition leaders support my view because it is right.

In August last year, I drew up a small blueprint with a view to creating something to be known as the Economic and Social Council.

[Santos] Basically, what is the Economic and Social Council?

[Dhlakama] It would be a small body made up of members from Renamo, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], and unarmed opposition parties. What was my idea? It was aimed at freeing my brother Joaquim Chissano from criticism. He and his government have been accused of corruption and diverting state funds. Frelimo cannot prove that it is not doing it. That is why I proposed this council.

[Santos] What was President Chissano's reaction?

[Dhlakama] He went to the extent of saying that that would be a coup d'etat. I said it would not. I told him that I was suggesting the creation of the council not because Renamo signed the General Peace Accord, but because we are part of the opposition and we are presently in a transition period. My concern at this moment, as leader of the opposition, is to be truly sure that the Mozambican Government is not misusing state funds.

No one can assure me now and say: Look, Dhlakama, remain calm. That is not happening. Can anyone say that what I am saying is political propaganda? No, it is not. I think it is now clear why the government does not want to approve such a council. That is why, in my electoral campaign, I want to accuse the Frelimo government of

diverting state funds and misusing state vehicles. The state and the party are not one and the same thing, but party members here receive state vehicles.

What is happening in Mozambique today is exactly the opposite of what is happening in other countries. In other countries, state vehicles have their own registration number, but here no one knows which are state vehicles and which ones are not.

[Santos] Very soon, state vehicles will bear the word "state".

[Dhlakama] Yes, the government is going to do that, but I do not know when. In the meantime, they are using the vehicles and will continue to use them. They are violating government rules. It is not only vehicles; there is also the question of money. For example, I do not know how many billions and billions of meticals are in our banks. I also do not know how many billions of meticals the government is withdrawing daily from these banks to sustain its policy.

Now, how can President Chissano assure me saying: Look, my brother Dhlakama, that is not happening. He cannot. I want him to tell me: Dhlakama, you are lying, because we are not misusing state money and we are not diverting investment funds. Here is the proof.

That is why I continue to demand the creation of an economic and state council or a body with any other name. It could, for example, be called an economic commission. What I want is that this body should be able to control us and assure us.

[Santos] What is your fear?

[Dhlakama] My fear is: I belong to the opposition. It is not because I do not have money. Even if I had billions and billions of dollars, I would not allow a party to use state funds. People can say that I am saying this because Renamo does not have money. That is not the case. Even in the United States or any other country, no opposition party would allow the government to misuse state funds. That is the rule. Here in Mozambique, people do not understand. They think Dhlakama is raising this issue because his party does not have money. They want benefits. That is not the case. We do not even want to rule with the government. What we want is to end this misuse of funds and vehicles.

President Chissano says he is working for democracy. He says he is making changes to usher in democracy. He is not telling the truth because a democrat is open. He puts the cards on the table and says: Look, I am not corrupt. I do not do what you say I do, and here is the proof. Or he may say: I was in the wrong, but now I have stopped doing that.

Unfortunately, Chissano cannot say this. He is still creating conditions for me to continue to point an accusing finger at him. I like President Chissano very much. He is a very good friend of mine. We signed the

General Peace Accord together, but there are things that he does not accept. It is not because he does not want to.

[Santos] What is the reason then?

[Dhlakama] I understand. The Frelimo Party is a very heavy machinery. It has about 100 orthodox Marxists who do not believe in democracy. I continue to insist the government should create this opening, because we are in a transition period and we are going to hold elections this October. I fear that the government may be using state funds to buy vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, flags, and pamphlets for its political propaganda.

[Santos] Does the Renamo president have proof or not?

[Dhlakama] It is not a question of proof. As an opposition leader, I have to be concerned with the government's actions. I shall only stop to criticize the government when President Chissano says: Afonso Dhlakama was wrong. Let us investigate. As long as he does not do that, I shall continue to criticize the government, with proof or no proof. I want him to tell me that I am not saying the truth. Then, a commission should be created which will contact bank managers, even the president himself, to prove that the Frelimo Party is not using state funds.

[Santos] This commission you are proposing would more or less be a body to inspect government activities?

[Dhlakama] My brother, I would not exactly put it that way. Now that we are in a transition period, this council would work to control all funds. For example, let us suppose that even today Great Britain announces that it is going to give Mozambique \$25 million for economic rehabilitation. It will be giving that money to the Mozambican state and not the party. It will be giving this money to be used for economic reconstruction, to rehabilitate towns, and so on. Who is going to tell me that that money will not be diverted from rehabilitation projects that would benefit the people and be used to buy vehicles for the Frelimo Party?

[Santos] Don't donors try to ensure that the money they give is used correctly? Do they not investigate?

[Dhlakama] It is somehow difficult. We have many instances where money has been misused. I am a Mozambican and was in the bush for 16 years. Donors themselves know that even if they do investigate, they cannot do it fully. What's more, it is not only a question of controlling foreign investments in Mozambique. There is a need also to control our own money.

I belong to the opposition. I do not know how many billions of meticals are in our banks. I want to know. It is not because I want that money. I just want to know how many billions of meticals we have. I fear that the Frelimo Party may be misusing that money. If the government says Dhlakama has no right to know, then that is not democracy because they can misuse this money whenever they want. There is no democratic country worldwide where opposition concerns are not satisfied.

[Santos] You are, therefore, accusing the government?

[Dhlakama] I am not accusing Frelimo of stealing money. I am only demanding that Frelimo should stop misusing funds if it has been doing so in the past. For it to stop, we should create mechanisms, such as an economic and social council.

[Santos] Your main concern now is to establish this control mechanism?

[Dhlakama] Yes, that is my concern. I do not know how many billions of meticals the state is getting daily through taxes, import and export tariffs. Who is controlling this money? Where is it? The Mozambican Government should be accountable to Parliament, but it is not saying anything. The Assembly of the Republic belongs to Frelimo. That is my concern.

What is more, we have thousands and thousands of houses. You know that with independence, houses were nationalized, and although the rents are not high, but taking into account that in all houses throughout the country people must pay rent, the Administration of State-Owned Buildings is receiving billions and billions of meticals monthly. Where is this money and how is it being used? All these houses belong to the state.

[Santos] With regard to vehicles, do you have proof that they are being bought with state money to be distributed to Frelimo members?

[Dhlakama] The government is distributing new vehicles. People, like directors, state officials, Frelimo Central Committee members, who did not have cars before the signing of the General Peace Accord, now have Land Rovers and Mercedes Benz. If we total these vehicles, there are hundreds and hundreds of them, costing billions of meticals and millions of dollars.

Where is Frelimo getting this money? Is it really getting this money from its funds as a party? If that is the case, then, let it prove it. That is not all. With independence, companies were nationalized and most of these companies belong to the state. These companies are making money. Who is calculating these companies' profits and in what projects is this money being used? If it is in the bank, who knows how much it is?

Vehicles continue to be bought. They continue to be distributed. Frelimo has already ordered more than 600,000 bicycles and motorcycles for its political propaganda.

[Santos] You could be confusing this with what the government is ordering for the electoral process. The government has the responsibility to organize the electoral process. Do you not think all these bicycles and motorcycles were ordered so that they can be used by the electoral commissions?

[Dhlakama] No, no. All these things are not for the government to organize the electoral process. They are meant for the Frelimo Party itself.

[Santos] For the electoral campaign?

[Dhlakama] Yes, for Frelimo's electoral campaign. That is why, I am talking about bicycles, motorcycles, and money here. This has nothing to do with the National Elections Commission [CNE]. The fund for the CNE's operation comes from donations from the international community. I, as the leader of the opposition, have a representative in this body. My concern is to know where Frelimo gets its money.

[Santos] Perhaps from its companies....

[Dhlakama] I agree that any party can have its companies. Frelimo has members who already have their own private companies. We have nothing to do with that. If there is a minister who has a company and gives his profits to the Frelimo Party, we have no problem with that. We are also going to do that. So that is not what we are talking about. We are talking about all these buildings that we have. For example, the Rovuma Hotel gets thousands and thousands of dollars each month. We hear that the hotel belongs to the Frelimo Party. How is that possible? How did the Frelimo Party buy it? From whom and when? All we know is that all the hotels in the country were nationalized.

[Santos] But your concern, Mr. President, are the thousands of dollars from the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] that end up in Frelimo coffers?

[Dhlakama] If we count all the months that have passed, we shall see that thousands and thousands of Unomoz dollars have ended up in Frelimo coffers.

[Santos] Now, you do not believe that the Rovuma Hotel belongs to Frelimo Party?

[Dhlakama] I do not believe that it belongs to Frelimo, because I know that it is one of the hotels that was nationalized by the state. Now when the government says that this or that belongs to the Frelimo Party, that raises questions: When did the party buy it? Who received the money, to confirm that the Frelimo Party has truly bought it? There are many questions that we can raise. My concern is that the Frelimo Party should stop using state funds. If it wants to continue using state funds, then these funds should be divided among the parties—the Frelimo Party, Renamo, and all other opposition parties. The Frelimo Party is not the state. It is just a party.

[Santos] Is this situation the result of the single-party system that existed in the country, where the party was confused with the state?

[Dhlakama] That could be the case, but Frelimo now is grabbing everything.

[Santos] Everything?

[Dhlakama] Yes, everything. For example, now there is confusion. We do not know what belongs to the state and what belongs to Frelimo. Houses were nationalized in

favor of the state. Now, we see Frelimo ministers privatizing them among themselves. Everyone knows this. Frelimo knows that with a multiparty national assembly, everything must be made clear. What are they doing? They are grabbing everything, and this worries me.

Things here are privatized among Frelimo party officials. For example, they say that they want to sell a state building for 3 billion meticals. A common citizen cannot even get 10 million meticals. This is only meant to deceive people. Someone could win the bid, but where is he going to get 3 billion meticals?

[Santos] He can go to the bank....

[Dhlakama] He will keep going to the bank for three or four days without getting any money. Then they will tell him the deadline is over. Since you have no money, you cannot buy the building. But when it is a Frelimo official, it is just a matter of lifting the telephone and calling the bank. He does not even need to withdraw the money. He will just fill the forms, and then register as having bought the building. That is not democracy.

[Santos] It is corruption?

[Dhlakama] It is not even corruption. It is not. It is disorganization and total disrespect for the Mozambican people.

[Santos] And opportunism?

[Dhlakama] They want to take advantage of everything. They continue to take advantage. I think this is to deny our people democracy. They fear democracy, because a person who does not fear democracy creates conditions for others to operate.

For example, we were all against "apartheid" in South Africa, but our black brother Mandela, African National Congress [ANC] president, is now participating.

[Santos] In the case of Mozambique, the participation that you are referring to, would be a transitional government?

[Dhlakama] Mandela is not in a transitional government. He does not have ministers in the white government, but a mechanism has been created to control everything. Today, the white government can no longer use 20 rands from the state funds without the ANC saying yes. When Mandela makes this demand, it is not because he does not trust the white government. This is what it should be in democracy. He does not want the white government to use state funds, and the entire international community supports Mandela's stand. Why is my stand not also supported? Is the South African democracy different from ours?

[Santos] Regarding the creation of an Economic and Social Council, does the president of the republic continue to think that it is a coup d'etat?

[Dhlakama] Now, I do not know. I raised this issue one week ago, and yesterday (Friday) I read in the newspaper that he is out of the country. That was his reply at that time.

[Santos] You mean last August?

[Dhlakama] Yes, last year. He told me in a conversation, as a brother, that that would be a coup d'etat. I said: No, Mr. President, it is not. That is democracy. You are being criticized and how can you tell the people not to criticize you?

I even said to him: I am insisting on this to save your image, Mr. President.

[Santos] You mean the Renamo president wanted to save the image of the president of the Republic?

[Dhlakama] Yes, certainly, that is what I want, because I am always criticizing him. When will this bad image then disappear from the people's minds? Only when he says that he is tired of being accused of doing something that is not true.

[Santos] But of what do you accuse him exactly?

[Dhlakama] I say his government is using state funds. When he says that he is tired of being accused of doing something that he is not doing, then a commission should be created, made up of some economists from Renamo and the opposition. This commission will go to the bank and see the figures, it will see the state vehicles and then say: "Look, we are not using these vehicles for political campaign. We are using them as state vehicles."

I agree that an administrator needs to have a Land Rover, as a state official, but I do not agree that a Frelimo Party first secretary in a district should move about saying: Long live Frelimo. I mean....

[Santos] Is it not the same thing for a Frelimo Party first secretary to have a vehicle and a Renamo provincial delegate to also have a vehicle and move about....

[Dhlakama] That is not the case. It is only now that Renamo is trying to buy vehicles. There are not even 20 vehicles. Our delegates move about on foot because we do not have vehicles for them to visit districts. We now want to buy vehicles for the party.

[Santos] But are there Renamo delegates with vehicles?

[Dhlakama] It is possible that there are delegates with vehicles, but the vehicles are identified as theirs. If there is a Frelimo secretary who has bought a vehicle with his own money, we have no problem with that. What we know up to now is that all Frelimo Party officials use state vehicles. That is why the government does not even want to come up with a registration number to identify these vehicles as state vehicles.

[Santos] In brief, this concern is because of elections. Do you think elections will still be held in the country this October?

[Dhlakama] My concern is not only because of elections. This concern was presented last August. The cease-fire came into force in 1992. I was waiting to come to Maputo to present this concern. I could not do it from Maringue. When I came here for the first time, I presented my concern. Answering the last part of your question, I believe we shall have elections in 1994.

[Santos] Even with delays in confining troops?

[Dhlakama] It is true that the confinement process is behind schedule, but it is Frelimo that is delaying the confinement process. It does not want to confine its troops.

[Santos] What is the reason? Do you have any explanation?

[Dhlakama] Since I do not belong to Frelimo, I do not know the true reason behind this behavior, but I believe it is because of disorganization in the army. I do not want to make a serious accusation that Frelimo may be preparing another war, because it does not possess the capacity to do it. A Mozambican Army does not exist now. It does not exist. All that Frelimo has are men with weapons. There are thousands of men with weapons, military ranks, and so on. But an army, as an organ, does not exist.

I know that Minister Chipande does not know where his troops are. I know that the chief of the General Staff does not know where his troops are. Army Chief Tobias Dai does not know where troops are.

Military commanders live in apartments with their families while soldiers are scattered.

[Santos] That means therefore that the problem of delay in confining troops is not a political problem?

[Dhlakama] First, I am saying that it is a problem of disorganization. Who gives orders to whom? Who begins to give orders? For example, President Chissano, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, gives orders to whom? Does he give orders to the defense minister, the army commander, or the chief of the General Staff? These in turn, give orders to whom? To the provincial commanders. But where are they? They live in apartments while the troops are in barracks.

Dhlakama Proposes Formation of Social Economic Council

*MB3101160194 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
27 Jan 94 p 1*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, has proposed the formation of the Social and Economic Council with the mission of controlling the use of state funds. He alleged that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is using government property for its electoral campaign. Meanwhile, the government says that that matter was set aside

following a meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in August of last year.

The Renamo leader, who said that he had already put that proposal to the Mozambican head of state when they met in Maputo in August last year, added that President Joaquim Chissano had rejected it.

Dhlakama says that as of now he intends to start "drawing as much attention as possible to that matter, so that a commission can be created that will control the funds. In other words, that would allow at least the Renamo Party to know what is happening in the Mozambican banks and how much money is coming into this country. Let us suppose, for instance, that the United States gives Frelimo some \$8 million to \$20 million for national reconstruction purposes, but who is to know whether Frelimo will be using it for its own electoral campaign?"

President Joaquim Chissano noted that issue had been "brushed aside the moment it was raised by Mr. Dhlakama. We had even agreed we would not talk about the subject. It appeared to me that Mr. Dhlakama saw it as an unreasonable point that had not been properly thought out by those Renamo officials who may have proposed it."

In turn, Dhlakama says that it is necessary that "people be certain that Frelimo is not using state funds at this stage for its own campaign."

The Renamo leader further noted that the proposed Social and Economic Council could include representatives from other Mozambican political forces, even though those parties had not been signatories to the General Peace Accord in Rome. Nonetheless, he said: "We believe that they are Mozambican political parties and that they also need to be informed about this whole transition process, because they will also take part in the upcoming elections."

We asked the Renamo leader: So, are you proposing a government of national unity? To which he replied: "No, no, because a transitional government or a government of national unity would contravene the General Peace Accord. It would also be confusing because it would necessitate discussions on ministerial posts and other such matters."

From his point of view, the Social and Economic Council "has nothing to do with the General Peace Accord. What happens is that everyone knows the country is going through a process of transition and even Frelimo itself is going through a transition. In other words, the Assembly of the Republic will no longer be led by one party. It will be a multiparty organization once elections have been held. Taking into consideration the fact that Frelimo ruled the country alone and that even nationalized houses and hotels are today viewed as the property of the Frelimo Party—though no one knows where or who they bought them from; but today they are

occupied by UN guests who pay in dollars and that money is going directly to the Frelimo Party."

Afonso Dhlakama also noted that the proposal for the creation of the aforesaid council will be presented to the government again quite soon "because in August I had a small plan that was conveyed to President Chissano and which he flatly rejected. He went so far as to say that it was a blow against the Frelimo government." Copies of the plan were distributed among foreign ambassadors accredited in Mozambique but, as the Renamo leader himself has said, diplomats have not reacted to that document.

Dhlakama further affirmed that "I shall really continue this struggle...I shall only rest when I begin to know how much money is in Frelimo's bank and how it is being used. There are many cars, motorcycles, bicycles, millions upon millions of radio sets, spare parts, dresses, pants, and so forth being bought to be given to the people during the electoral campaign and those are things that cost millions of dollars."

We noted, though, that perhaps all that is being bought with the Frelimo Party money, to which the Renamo leader replied: "That is fine, but let Frelimo then say where it gets its money." We insisted that Renamo does not disclose the source of its funds either. "Everybody knows that Renamo is poor", Afonso Dhlakama responded.

The Renamo leader said: "We are not going to investigate whether there is a factory, whether a Frelimo member has a plantation, or whether he sells corn to finance his party's campaign, but that Social and Economic Council would see how state money is being used."

General Fondo on Allegations of Arms Smuggling
MB3101163094 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
23 Jan 94 p 16, 17

[Interview with Mozambique Armed Forces General Domingos Fondo by reporter Almiro Santos; place and date not given]

[Text] Domingos Fondo is the general everyone is talking about. He was curt, perhaps "abrupt." He spoke only a few words to say what went on in his mind. "I shall not grant any more interviews for as long as Dhlakama does not prove my involvement in arms smuggling," he said.

That was all. The person who caused the storm was Afonso Dhlakama, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, who accused General Fondo of being involved in smuggling weapons to South Africa.

Gen. Fondo will not be taking Dhlakama to court on charges of defamation. The general is not worried. The general is waiting for the Renamo leader to prove that he is guilty. The family of the general is not angry. The

general got to know Dhlakama when the latter was a "logistics soldier." What the general wants to know about is national reconciliation and he wants "to taste the fruit of the national liberation armed struggle."

The rest is up to the Renamo leader: let him prove it.

Until he does so, this will be Gen. Domingos Fondo's last interview.

[Santos] Gen. Fondo: you have been the commander of the border security troops for nearly four years. During that period did you detect any signs of arms smuggling to South Africa?

[Fondo] Well, I thought you might have wanted to begin by asking what I had done during the national liberation armed struggle. Where you want to begin only reflects half of the work I have done.

As for your question, I must tell you that there were not just signs of arms smuggling to and from South Africa. There was also the smuggling of vehicles and strategic export products such as cashews, rosewood, sandalwood and so forth. In other words, all those products that a person carries and illegally takes to another country. There were also persons who were caught illegally crossing both sides of the border.

When we talk about South Africa, we talk about an area that begins up in Pafuri....

[Santos] But how did the border security troops deal with those cases of smuggling and with the smugglers?

[Fondo] Seeing that it was not up to us to judge—we were there only to ensure that the law was observed—those persons were taken to the police and to court. Obviously, first we asked some small questions, we tried to establish who was driving the vehicle, whether the hidden goods belonged to him, and so on, after which that person would be taken to the authorities with jurisdiction, notably the police. Thus, the case had been opened and, from that point onward, it was left in the hands of the courts. We were not informed about the evolution of the case because it was no longer our concern, at least until the border security forces were disbanded.

[Santos] How many cases were detected at the time?

[Fondo] I believe that the public and the journalists had the opportunity to follow the cases that were discovered. It was not just South Africa. It was also Swaziland. Weapons are the prime concern of the bilateral security commission. Those weapons are not taken to the countries by the persons that will use them....

[Santos] They are taken by persons who want to score some money, is that right?

[Fondo] That is right: Those weapons are taken by persons who are interested in making money. They smuggle any kind of merchandise.

[Santos] A documentary was run at one time that depicted the alleged killing of elephants in Renamo-controlled areas so that ivory could be exchanged for weapons. General, did you come across any such case while you were commander of the border security forces?

[Fondo] No, I never discovered such a thing.

Absolutely Nothing

[Santos] After that accusation by the Renamo president, have you, General, been asked by any institution to make a statement? Are you facing any inquiry at this point?

[Fondo] I must tell you that I have nothing, really absolutely nothing to answer in connection with that matter. Perhaps the person who reported it has something to tell some institution. I do not.

[Santos] That means, then, that you are at peace with yourself...

[Fondo] Absolutely.

[Santos] But, in your opinion, General, what may have been the reason for those accusations by the Renamo president?

[Fondo] I do not know. I cannot say what the reason may have been. It is pretty much like when a person wants to buy a shirt: I cannot say why a person would want to buy a particular shirt. It is not I who must respond to that question. He is the one who must answer it.

[Santos] General: Do you know Mr. Afonso Dhlakama?

[Fondo] Yes, I do. We worked together at one time.

[Santos] Within the Frelimo Party?

[Fondo] Yes, within the Frelimo Party. He worked and he was in Frelimo them.

[Santos] He came in 1973....

[Fondo] That concerns the Personnel Department.

[Santos] But what was he working as, when you got to know him?

[Fondo] He was working in the logistics department. He was a logistics soldier.

[Santos] In Beira?

[Fondo] Yes, in Beira.

[Santos] General, did you have any problems in your relationship with Afonso Dhlakama at the time?

[Fondo] If memory does not fail me, I was in Cabo Delgado Province at the time and I was provincial military commander.

[Santos] The president of the Republic has told our newspaper that your name never cropped up at meetings he has had with the Renmao leader. Would you care to comment?

[Fondo] I have no comment to make.

[Santos] At the news conference which you held, you said: "He will pay." Exactly what did you mean by that?

[Fondo] The meaning is clear, when I say "he will pay." It is very clear. He will pay because he is the person who is worried. He will pay. Whom will he pay? He will pay the public, because he must inform the public on the basis of concrete evidence. That is what pay means: he must explain to the public exactly what such and such a thing means.

For instance, right now I am the one who is paying. I should not be asked such questions. I am paying for Dhlakama's worries.

There is one other thing I would like to say: journalists and reporters are constantly around me. I would like to inform you, the journalists, here and now, that until such a time as Mr. Dhlakama confirms his accusations, I do not want, I do not want, and I strongly emphasize that I do not want you, the journalists, to ask me any more questions in connection with that matter. Go to the person who has the details and ask him. You are just wasting my time.

The General's Affairs

[Santos] Perhaps we can ask other questions. Can we, for instance, talk about your businesses?

[Fondo] We can.

[Santos] May we begin with your companies?

[Fondo] As a matter of principle, I am a person who does not like to talk much. If there are people who are worried, those people should go to the places where I have my interests as a citizen. I have farms....

[Santos] Here in Maputo?

[Fondo] Yes, here in Maputo.

[Santos] Are they far?

[Fondo] No, they are not far. I have a farm here at Pequenos Libombos. I have another farm in Corumana. I have workers there, and they are working even though I am not there. Just go there and you will get the answers you are looking for.

If you do not know me, you can get to know me now. Fondo is a Mozambican citizen. What is his background, though? Just go directly to the area of Fondo, in Zavala District, Inhambane Province. You will see the area of Fondo on the map. Just go there and see for yourselves the work that this man Fondo is doing with the property he inherited from his grandparents, his parents, and so

on. You will see that, after all Fondo does all this work when he comes here, when he is here on leave, and as the inheritor of this farm.

You are going to learn all that. Now, there is no point in asking me about that here in the city, because I may give you the wrong answer and you may turn around and say that, no, this was not what you wanted to know. Just go out there and you shall find answers to your concerns.

On The Attack Again

[Santos] Do you really think, General, that there are Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM, soldiers involved in arms smuggling practices?

[Fondo] I might also ask you: is this an accusation against the FAM forces?

[Santos] No, it is no accusation.

[Fondo] Well, then, drop the question.

[Santos] It is just that many people have been saying that...

[Fondo] I would like to insist that if this is an accusation against the FAM forces, I will show where it is. [sentence as heard]

[Santos] No, obviously it is not an accusation.

[Fondo] That settles it, then.

[Santos] I would just like to know your stand on this matter.

[Fondo] I have no opinion on it. You must tell me, though, whether this is an accusation against the FAM forces.

[Santos] No, it is not. General, will you be suing the Renamo president on grounds of defamation?

[Fondo] I do not believe I should be the one to answer that question. As I have said before, he is the one who must produce proof.

[Santos] So General, you are waiting for the Renamo leader to prove his charges?

[Fondo] Yes. It is not up to me to prove them. The onus is on him.

[Santos] General, will you not take the matter to court?

[Fondo] No. Even my children are cracking jokes. They went to "Chope" and they are calm. Tomorrow, others will go to Zavala. They are all calm, and they will be traveling by bus.

[Santos] What about your colleagues? Don't they ask you anything?

[Fondo] No, we are all at peace with ourselves.

[Santos] That means, then, that the journalists are the only people who are troubling you, General?

[Fondo] No, not even the journalists, who, I think, are only looking for the truth.

[Santos] Hypothetically, were you to make accusations against the Renamo leader, could you have made them? Perhaps you have collected evidence of some irregularities in all the time you have worked....

[Fondo] As a general and a member of the FAM forces, I have had to overcome hurdles from the outset. We have had political problems with Portugal. Everything ended automatically. Good boy. [as published]

Then we had [Ian] Smith. There were very serious problems, widespread destruction, and the war was over. Good boy.

Now, we are going through a time of reconciliation. I have no accusations to make against anyone. The country, the people, are engaged in reconciliation at this time, to ensure that the country is free and that people enjoy peace and independence after going for so long without knowing what independence really is and, above all, without enjoying the fruit of the national liberation armed struggle.

[Santos] As you said at the beginning of the interview, perhaps we can cut your interview in half by beginning at the time when you were already commander of the border security forces. Let us go back in time, then. When did you join Frelimo?

[Fondo] I joined Frelimo directly in 1965.

[Santos] Like many others, did you use the Swaziland route?

[Fondo] Yes, via Swaziland, South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, and up to Tanzania.

[Santos] So you met up with Frelimo in Tanzania?

[Fondo] Yes, I did.

[Santos] Is that where you were trained?

[Fondo] Yes. All our group was trained in Tanzania.

[Santos] Then you had to fight. What front were you on?

[Fondo] I was always lucky, really very lucky. Perhaps my colleagues did not have that sort of luck. I went on courses abroad, came back to Tanzania, and that is how it was.

[Santos] Were you in Algeria, too?

[Fondo] No, I was not in Algeria. Eventually, I was placed in Cabo Delgado Province. People even thought I was a member of the Maconde tribe. I speak the Maconde language, and I am proud of it. I am proud of coming from the south and of speaking a northern language. I am proud of having friends there whom I

regard as more my brothers than the people from my own area. I had very close relations with them.

[Santos] So, you fought in Cabo Delgado, then?

[Fondo] Yes, I did. I also used to go abroad and then return to Cabo Delgado. After the period of transitional government, I came to these parts and I was even chosen as a commander. I was the first provincial military commander for Cabo Delgado Province. Then, I was in Maputo, Gaza, and Mapai. Then Smith came up and caused another problem. He presented another check. That was it: I was sent to Inhambane then.

[Santos] Are you resting now that there is peace?

[Fondo] Yes, now I am resting.

[Santos] You are not confined yet?

[Fondo] A general is never confined. When the times comes for a general to be confined....a general can only be retired, not confined.

Renamo Official Accuses Government of Infiltration

MB0102112594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Jose de Castro, Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] foreign secretary, said his movement does not agree with the salary payment increments because they only benefit a minority group. Jose de Castro, who was speaking after a long tour of the country, said the government is infiltrating State Information and Security Service elements into the Renamo provincial delegations with the aim of destabilizing the movement. The Renamo secretary for foreign affairs said his party's militants are being demoted, transferred, or even expelled from the state apparatus and companies.

Paramilitary Forces To Disband Starting 7 Feb

MB0102112694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] The Cease-Fire Commission meeting in Maputo yesterday decided to begin the second stage of disbanding the paramilitary forces throughout the country on 7 February. In the meeting, it was announced that eight new assembly areas, out of the 29 destined for the government, have been opened. The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] will soon report on the opening of four new areas out of 20 destined for its soldiers. As of now, 21 assembly areas are open for the government and 14 for Renamo.

New Supreme Command of Armed Forces Appointed

MB3101171594 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jan 94 p 1

[Text] The Supreme Command of the future FADM [Mozambique Defense Armed Forces] was appointed in Maputo yesterday at a meeting of the CCFADM [Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces]. Brigadier Lagos Henriques Lidimo was appointed for the government's side, while the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] appointed Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo.

The two generals named to the FADM Supreme Command still have to be confirmed by the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC].

The main task of government Brig. Lagos Henriques Lidimo and Renamo Lt. Gen. Mateus Ngonhamo will be to guide and lead the troops of the future single and nonpartisan army until the new government, which will emerge from the general elections scheduled for October, is sworn in. Brig. Lagos Lidimo, 44, was born in Mueda, Cabo Delgado, and joined the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] in June 1966, having attended a commander course on weapons at Vistrel Military Academy.

From 1970 to 1974, he was deputy security and operations chief for Cabo Delgado Province. Between 1975 and 1994, he was head of the Senior Official Security Directorate; Protection Regiment commander; Military Counterintelligence, CIM, director; military commander for Zambezia Province; commander of the Maputo Military Garrison; and commander of the border security troops.

In turn, Renamo Lt. Gen. Mateus Ngonhamo, aged 30, was born in Dombe District, Manica Province. He told the press he joined the ranks of the armed movement in 1978 as a soldier and rose to lieutenant general in 1992

after commanding the Renamo forces in the southern region, with a base was located in Chibuto District, Gaza District.

We received reports saying that, as well as presenting names for the FADM Supreme Command generals, the government and Renamo also presented lists containing the names of 62 officers who will attend a leadership training course on 7 February, with each side bringing in 31 men.

Those officers will join the General Staff as well as some of the main commands, which will be part of the FADM structure.

With regard to training the infantry forces, special forces, marines, and mine removal personnel, NOTICIAS has learned from General Tobia Dai, head of the government team to the CCFADM, that all courses are to begin in the first half of February.

Democratic Renewal Party Officially Registered

MB3101191794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] The Democratic Renewal Party [PRD] has now been officially registered. There are now 13 official political parties in Mozambique.

Namibia

Police Making Contingency Plans for RSA Elections

MB3101204294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2025 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—Namibian Police are making contingency plans to cope with any trouble on the South Africa-Namibia border during the April elections. Police Inspector General Raonga Andima told Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news on Monday [31 January] the police would maintain law and order, though a multi-national effort would be necessary in the event of an influx of refugees "or any other eventuality".

Burkina Faso**President Compaore, PRC Minister Discuss Cooperation***AB2901125094 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0700 GMT 29 Jan 94*

[Text] The deputy PRC foreign minister was received yesterday by the president of the Republic. Discussions between the two statesmen centered on developing existing relations between China and Burkina Faso.

Mali**Prime Minister Announces Fixed Prices, Other Measures***AB3101214494 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 31 Jan 94*

[Text] The wait-and-see attitude prevailing in the country in the wake of the CFA franc devaluation, which went into effect on 12 January, has ended. Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow, who was addressing the nation's elected representatives yesterday, announced the definite measures taken by his government to tackle the devaluation. For the rural people, an increase in the producer price of cotton has been decided. For first-grade cotton, the price is henceforth fixed at 115 CFA francs per kilo for the 1994-95 season, compared with 85 CFA francs previously. For the 1993-94 season, an anticipated rebate of 12.50 CFA francs per kilo is granted cotton seed producers.

With regard to income, the government has conceded a 10 percent general increase of indexed wages, military pensions, and civil pensions, effective 1 April. All arrears owed under the social pact will be fully paid over 24 months starting 1 March. The interoccupational minimum wage and the agricultural guaranteed minimum wage have also been increased by 8 percent, effective 1 April.

The prices of essential goods have also been fixed as follows: powdered sugar, 325 francs per kilo; rice RM [expansion unknown] 40, 210 francs per kilo; bottled oil, 455 CFA francs per liter; refined oil in drum, 412 per liter; household soap, 100 CFA francs for a 200g cake. For hydrocarbons, premium-grade gas, 423 CFA francs per liter compared with 325 CFA francs previously; regular-grade gas, 390 CFA francs compared with 300 CFA francs; gas oil, 275 CFA francs per liter compared with 210 CFA francs; DDO [expansion unknown] heavy-duty fuel, 199 CFA francs per liter compared with 147 francs; fuel oil, 223 francs per liter compared with 117.38 CFA francs; mixed fuel, 430 CFA francs compared with 340 CFA francs; the price of kerosene remains 200 CFA francs; butane gas, 3,500 CFA francs per 12.5kg bottle compared with 3,000 CFA francs previously.

The head of government stated that the increase in the price of fuel was inevitable as a result of the increase from supply sources, and this in spite of the efforts made by importers. This increase remains however below the prevailing price levels in most neighboring countries. The prime minister further stated that the opportunity offered by the change of parity should be seized by our country with a view to improving significantly the competitive edge of the economy and re-establishing swiftly the major macroeconomic balances. According to him, if the devaluation—which has been accepted by all—is well handled through consultations, the nation's economy can be boosted and the country developed on a sound and productive base.

Niger**Two Killed in Tuareg Rebel Attack on Military Escort***AB3101205094 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 31 Jan 94*

[Text] Niamey, Jan 31 (AFP)—Two people were killed when Tuareg rebels attacked a military escorted convoy of more than 100 four-wheel drive vehicles, military police said Monday [31 January].

The victims, a driver and a woman passenger, were at the head of the convoy when an unknown number of rebels suddenly appeared out of the night and opened fire, police added.

Saturday's attack, about 30 kilometers (20 miles) from Agadez in the centre of the dry, landlocked central African country, is the second since a ceasefire between the government and nomadic Tuaregs ended last December.

Seven people, four rebels, two paramilitary police and a villager, were killed on January 19 when rebels attacked the market at Tahoua, 400 kilometers (250 miles) north-east of Niamey.

Republican Guards Kill 4 Chadian Rebels*AB3101143594 Paris AFP in French 1357 GMT 29 Jan 94*

[Text] Niamey, 29 Jan (AFP)—Four Chadian rebels of the Movement for Democracy and Development were killed by Niger Republican Guards in the Lake Chad Region (extreme east of Niger) on 28 January, Niger national radio reported today. According to the radio, a group of six rebels, who came to trade fleece in a market, was surprised by a detachment of the Republican Guard, which opened fire, killing four of them. The national radio did not give any details about the fate of the two remaining Chadian rebels.

This incident occurred while a Niger delegation led by Interior Minister Ousmane Oumarou was in Ndjamena from 27 to 28 January for a series of talks devoted to the

problem of Chadian refugees in Niger and, more generally, to security at the border between the two countries. According to Oumarou, some 3,600 Chadians have taken refuge in Niger since the political changes that have taken place in Chad over the past few years. The Niger minister, quoted by the national radio, assured the Ndjamena authorities that "Niger would not serve as a rear base and would not tolerate the presence of armed soldiers on its territory seeking to destabilize the current democratic process in Chad."

Customs Officials on Strike; Nonstrikers Protected

AB0102105894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] Niger customs officials are angry. They have decided to embark on a one-week strike, which will have very serious consequences on the country's economy. Monthly customs revenue is in the vicinity of 3 billion CFA francs and constitutes the main resource for the Treasury. This resource represents the equivalent of the wage bill of the country's 35,000 civil servants. This strike will be of concern to the country's leaders especially when [word: indistinct]. From Niamey, Malam Yaro reports:

[Begin recording] Minimum services are guaranteed by the strikers and certain border posts are almost empty since the beginning of the general strike called by customs officials. This has led people to say that the call has been largely heeded. It all started during a routine customs check last month at Nkonni, an important border post with Nigeria. Some customs officials chased smugglers aboard a vehicle containing fuel [words indistinct]. The customs officials opened fire on the vehicle, killing one person. The people of the town, angered by this incident, refused to submit themselves to custom checks. The National Customs Union reacted by asking its activists to observe a 48-hour work stoppage. Negotiations were immediately entered into between the government and the union. The political authorities promised at the time to resolve the problem and, especially, to give full powers to customs officials to enable them to carry out their work well. Order was therefore established.

According to the customs union, however, the situation has become more and more complicated on the field between the civilians and the customs officials. To protest this state of affairs, the customs union has called for a seven-day general strike that will inevitably have adverse consequences on the country's economy. [end recording]

[Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French at 0535 GMT on 1 February carries the following announcement by the director general of customs: "Following telephone conversations with regional and central directors of customs on the strike called by the National Union of Customs on 31 January, it has been noted that a great majority of customs workers have not heeded the strike order. The

director general of customs congratulates such customs officers for their wisdom, understanding, and high sense of national interest. He encourages them to continue to place the supreme interest of the nation above everything else. Finally, the director general of customs would like to reassure those who want to go to work that measures will be taken to protect them from any form of threat."]

Nigeria

Army Chief Urges UK, U.S. To Lift Ban on Armed Forces

AB3101180094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] The chief of Army staff, Major General Mohamed Chris Alli, has called on Britain and the United States to lift the sanctions imposed on the Nigerian Armed Forces. Gen. Alli made the appeal in Somalia when he visited the United Nations deputy secretary general, Mr. Lansana Kouyate, as part of his tour of areas where Nigerian troops are serving in peacekeeping operations. He said it was an irony that the Nigerian Army, which over the years had made immense contributions towards the maintenance of world peace, had become a victim of international sanctions.

The chief of Army staff said the lifting of the sanctions was necessary to enhance the contributions of the Armed Forces to the United Nations peacekeeping operation. He again assured the international community that the present administration had commenced the process of democratization to return the country to complete civil rule.

Constitutional Conference Commission Official Interviewed

AB0102082194 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Three weeks ago, Nigeria's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, set up a 19-member commission to prepare for a forthcoming constitutional conference. But since then, there has been mounting criticism from civil rights groups, student bodies, and from individuals over the commission's membership. Some people think there should be a sovereign national conference instead. At the moment, the commission is inviting submissions from interested parties to work out an agenda. Later this week, the commission will be deciding on certain key issues, including fixing a date for the conference. In Lagos, Sola Odunfa went to see the commission's secretary, Debor Okandi, and he asked him if he would be passing on to the conference all the suggestions the commission receives.

[Begin recording] [Okandi] No. You see, our commission is expected to collect the memoranda, sift through

them and pull out the ideas the public would like to discuss, so we will not pass all the memoranda received to the conference.

[Odunfa] Will that not be seen as the commission censoring the opinions put forward?

[Okandi] No, that is not censoring, because what we are going to do is to look at all the points raised by the memoranda and to reduce the work of the conference in the sense that if you have got 10 memoranda repeating some items, it is better to collate them into one, instead of making the whole conference look at them all over again. So, we are not going to censor, we are going to ensure that all the different points raised are put into the agenda for the conference.

[Odunfa] Let us assume that some Nigerians suggest that the country should break up and give reasons for this. Will you forward this to the conference?

[Okandi] Definitely, you see the agenda for the conference will represent the views and the moods of the country. The mood of the country will be reflected in the agenda. You can take it from me that the members of the commission are aware that some members of the public are in fact saying that the starting point should be: Should the country remain one, or should it break up, or should it have clauses for secession, or you know, expelling any section of the country that becomes troublesome. Whatever the public want, we will formulate into the agenda.

[Odunfa] At the end of the conference, will you simply forward the decisions taken to the Provisional Ruling Council, or will you insert your own comments by way of recommendations and so on?

[Okandi] No, our recommendations will be put there and without trying to forecast the work of the commission. Whether the views as reached by the conference will be final or not will be determined by my commission when they formulate the agenda.

[Odunfa] It is not sure yet that the views of the conference will be final?

[Okandi] No, you see, I am speaking to you just as one member. The members have not got to that stage, but I am sure the members of the commission already know what the public want, and I can assure you, our work will reflect the mood and aspirations of Nigerians.

[Odunfa] Will the conference appoint its own officers.

[Okandi] The conference... [pauses] I daresay, that will be part of the recommendations the commission will make and we have not got to that stage yet. [end recording]

Bureaux de Change To Stop Selling Foreign Exchange

AB3101224394 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] All bureaux de change in the country have been directed not to sell foreign exchange any longer. They are now limited to the buying of foreign exchange as agents of the Central Bank. According to the guidelines on monetary and fiscal policy for the current year, the bureaux de change will surrender all foreign exchange bought by them to the CBN [Central Bank of Nigeria] at the official rate of 22 naira to the dollar. They will be entitled to a commission to be decided in due course. The guidelines emphasized that the measures are taken to create the right environment for the strengthening of the value of the naira. It is reiterated that the foreign exchange parallel market, otherwise known as the black market, remains illegal and the operators of such markets would be severely penalized.

A decree to implement the new measures and to harmonize the existing regulations with the new policy direction will soon be promulgated. It will also stipulate penalties for infringements. The guidelines require dealers authorized by the Central Bank to render prompt, accurate, and coordinated returns on foreign exchange transactions entered into on behalf of the CBN. Appropriate sanctions are to be imposed on authorized dealers who release funds on the basis of forged documents or fail to furnish accurate and prompt returns or refuse to report defaulting customers. The importation and exportation of naira, according to the guidelines, also remain prohibited. However, residents going abroad are allowed to carry up to 500 naira on them for settlement of local transport expenses immediately on their return to Nigeria.

Sierra Leone

Troops Recapture Tongo Field 30 Jan

AB0102114094 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] The situation in Tongo Field returned to normal after government troops of the 4th Battalion, reinforced by the 3d and 6th Battalions, drove off a number of rebels who attacked the town on Saturday [29 January] morning. According to SLENA's correspondent in Bo, quoting Commander John Turay, a tactical squad recaptured Tongo Field on Sunday [30 January] at 1745 GMT after a three-hour battle. Several rebels were killed while others fled.

The secretary of state, East, Captain Tom Nyuma, has meanwhile confirmed that the situation in Tongo Field is back to normal, adding that government troops are now firmly on (?track) and poised to resist any counter-attacks by the rebels. The tactical squad was led by Lieutenant Colonel A.S. Kargbo, Major A.B.S. Bangura,

Major Sal Momato, and Lieutenant Paul Thomas. The 3d and 6th Battalions provided backup led by Lieutenants Bakar and Diyo.

Meanwhile, a rebel attack on government troops at (Kpefe) on the southeastern axis has been repelled leaving five rebels killed with the capture of a number of arms and ammunitions including RPG bombs and AK-47 assault rifles.

High Commissioner, UK's Chalker Discuss Aid

AB3101172394 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Text] Sierra Leone's high commissioner to Britain, Professor (Sirim Patrick Sory), has held fruitful discussions in London on issues relating to the economic and political future of Sierra Leone with Baroness Lynda Chalker, minister for overseas development. In the discussions, Prof. (Sory) commended the British Government for the positive steps taken in resuming aid to Sierra Leone. Baroness Chalker informed the high commissioner that the British Government will release 2 million pounds to the Sierra Leone Government to offset and cushion the effects of the structural adjustment program. Prof. (Sory) referred to releases made by the World Bank and the IMF, which, he said, clearly suggests that the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] Government has been able to effect conditionalities imposed by the two international organizations who are, by all indications, quite happy with the economic performance of the NPRC Government.

Prof. (Sory), however, noted that the rebel incursion has been concentrated in the economically important and viable areas of Sierra Leone and, to a greater extent, has dealt a severe blow in the strife toward the country's economic emancipation. High Commissioner (Sory) said that with the arrival of OAU-sponsored troops in Liberia, there is a possibility for faction leader Charles Taylor to disarm, a move which will increase the chances of peace returning to Sierra Leone, and a more greater possibility for a revival of the country's economy. On returning Sierra Leone to civilian rule, Prof. (Sory) pointed out that the NPRC will do everything possible to adhere to the transition program. Baroness Lynda Chalker in her reply expressed delight that the NPRC Government has produced a detailed transition program and expressed the wish to be kept informed about the work of the National Commission for Democracy.

Touching on the issue of the four Vietnamese holding British passports now facing prison charges in Freetown, Mrs. Chalker hoped the matter would be resolved quickly in the courts through proper and acceptable legal procedures. Both Prof. (Sory) and Baroness Chalker discussed plans for the inauguration of the Sierra Leone-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce due to take place on 4 February.

Togo

Minister Denies Fewer Voters Registered for Elections

AB3101152594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 30 Jan 94

[Excerpt] We start the news with a communique from the territorial administration and security minister. [read by announcer]

A comparative analysis of the number of voters registered during the 27 September 1992 constitutional referendum and the upcoming 6 and 20 February legislative elections totally refutes allegations that the majority of voters who participated in the constitutional referendum have left the country and have become refugees in neighboring countries. The number of voters has increased considerably in all prefectures due to the registration of young voters who reached the voting age after the constitutional referendum.

Charity organizations, such as the World Food Program, claim that more than 400,000 nationals who are exiled in neighboring countries will not participate in the upcoming elections. The territorial administration and security minister protests such allegations, which are not true at all. Togolese citizens who meet the conditions set out in the Electoral Code have registered in all the prefectures, particularly in the Maritime Region. The administrative committees on which all legally constituted political parties are represented have prepared the electoral lists, and no political party has complained about the number of voters registered in the 81 electoral wards.

The majority of Togolese wish to have a peaceful and tolerant democracy. They elected the president of the Republic and they will elect their representatives to the National Assembly in a peaceful and orderly manner. [passage omitted]

Opposition UTD Leader Expresses Concerns Over Elections

AB3101175094 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Jan 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The people of Togo will be going to the polls again on Sunday [6 February], this time to elect members of a new legislative assembly. Elections have been postponed several times amidst complaints of fraudulent voters lists and about procedures at polling booths. Edem Kodjo is leader of the UTD [Togolese Union for Democracy] party. They have agreed to take part in the election but with certain reservations. Our man in Lome, Ebow Godwin, asked him about his main concerns.

[Begin recording] [Kodjo] There are still two problems, and especially one—the problem of the Supreme Court. We don't accept the principle that the constitutional

branch of the Supreme Court to be in charge of the elections petitions and we are proposing that the whole Supreme Court should be in charge of these petitions. It is a very important problem because we don't trust the constitutional branch of the Supreme Court.

[Godwin] Why don't you trust the constitutional branch of the Supreme Court?

[Kodjo] Because the composition is too biased, and this branch is composed only with the members of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People]. We cannot accept this kind of thing. The second one is the problem of the distribution of the cards. We are concerned because the district commissioners in charge of issues in the districts are not very well equipped, and we are not sure that the timing which has been adopted is going to be fulfilled.

[Godwin] I see that you have fielded 70 candidates. Given the right conditions, do you think that you and the other opposition groups can beat the RPT party hands down?

[Kodjo] I think that we will make a good score. I am not going to be too optimistic. The problem is that we don't know how things are moving really inside the country, especially in the north, in the northern part of our country. But we still hope that the mobilization of our parties will make sure that there are not too many tricks and make sure that our elections are going to be fair.

[Godwin] Since the last attack on Lome, the slightest noise made by even a burst lorry tire, you know, sends people running, panicking, do you think this will affect the security situation during the elections?

[Kodjo] Let's say that the security situation is not very, very good. We in the UTD, we have proposed that we should be given a period of what I called neutralization, which will permit security to be reinforced, strengthened. Then people will have confidence in themselves

and confidence in the system. Unfortunately, this proposal has been rejected. [end recording]

Monitoring Committee Chairman on Meeting With Eyadema

AB3101205494 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 31 Jan 94

[Text] President Eyadema granted an audience to Monsignor Philippe Fanoko Kpodzro, the Lome archbishop [and High Council of the Republic chairman] on 31 January at Lome II. The head of state later received the International Monitoring Committee on the Ouagadougou Accords led by its chairman, Herman Yameogo. He spoke to newsmen after the meeting.

[Begin Yameogo recording] Some time ago, the opposition issued a number of demands, and the one that kept coming up again and again was the election problem. We were able to settle quite a number of these issues thanks to the goodwill shown by both the presidential group and the opposition. The only issue left was the election problem. The International Monitoring Committee held a meeting with the head of state today, and the solution we came up with was to initiate preliminary reconciliation at the National Electoral Commission level to try and solve the differences that might arise after the election. If no solution is found after that, the matter will then be transferred to the Supreme Court, in line with established laws.

We also wish to stress that these measures are valid only for the parliamentary elections, they do not affect past or future elections. That is essentially what we decided upon. We have noticed that both sides have shown goodwill. The International Monitoring Committee is always at their disposal to assist them in finding solutions any time there are problems. We would like to call on everyone to help in making things go smoothly so that there will be peace and we can move toward a suitable solution for Togo. Thank you. [end recording]

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